The Great American Bank in Eastern Canada: A Synthesis*

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Abstract

The rifted margin of Laurentia in eastern Canada had a rugged morphology with salients and recesses formed during the break-up of Rodinia. After short-lived carbonate production during the Early Cambrian, the Great American Carbonate Bank was firmly established in the earliest Middle Cambrian as the last rift-related event was followed by passive thermal subsidence.

Middle to Upper Cambrian carbonates are preserved in the Port au Port Group in Newfoundland. Late Middle to Upper Cambrian carbonates are found in southern and eastern Quebec although most of the preserved Upper Cambrian facies in the Reentrant consist of nearshore to fluvial clastics unconformably over the Grenvillian basement. The Cambrian carbonates are dominated by high-energy facies with significant thrombolite reefs at the platform margin. The succession consists in large-scale transgressive-regressive cycles known as Cambrian Grand Cycles. The Cambrian-Ordovician transition occurred at a time of a major sea level lowstand that resulted in a major unconformity in southern Quebec and Ontario. In Newfoundland, this sea level fall is recorded in the regressive facies of the last Cambrian Grand Cycle, but did not culminate in sub-aerial exposure.

The duration of the depositional hiatus at the Cambrian-Ordovician transition increases towards the west, from an early Skullrockian gap in the Philipsburg Thrust Slice in Quebec, the hiatus covered entire Skullrockian in eastern Ontario. Major sea level rise at or near the base of the Ordovician led to sedimentation on an extensive peritidal mud-dominated, low-energy carbonate platform. This platform is known as the St. George Group (Newfoundland), the Beekmantown Group (Quebec and Ontario), the School House Hill Group (southeastern Quebec) and the Romaine Formation (Anticosti Island). Two third order cycles are documented in Newfoundland. The presence of such cycles is also proposed further south. Multiple fifth order, metre-scale peritidal dominated cycles have been documented.

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A diachronous change in depositional style occurred near the base of the Middle Ordovician. Facies patterns became controlled by faulting and accumulation rates increased significantly. These changes occurred first in late Ibexian in southeastern Quebec and in early Whiterockian elsewhere. At most localities, this transition is also expressed in a significant sub-aerial unconformity that is recognized along the entire paleosouthern margin of Laurentia.

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Outline of the presentation

An inherited rugged morphology after Rodinia Break-up

• Early Cambrian events at the St. Lawrence Promontory

The Middle – Upper Cambrian narrow – high-energy platform

- A spectacular development at the St. Lawrence Promontory
- The first record of the GACB in the Quebec Reentrant

The Early Ordovician expansion into a wide – low-energy platform

A general inundation over the paleo-southern margin of Laurentia

The late Early – Middle Ordovician demise of the GACB

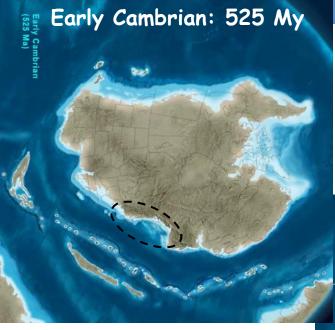
The northeastward diachronism in the destruction of the GACB

The Early – Middle Cambrian missing link in the Quebec Reentrant

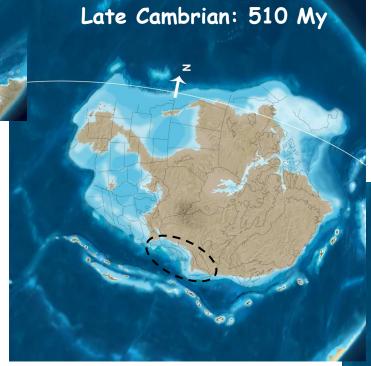
The indirect record from slope facies







Early Drift

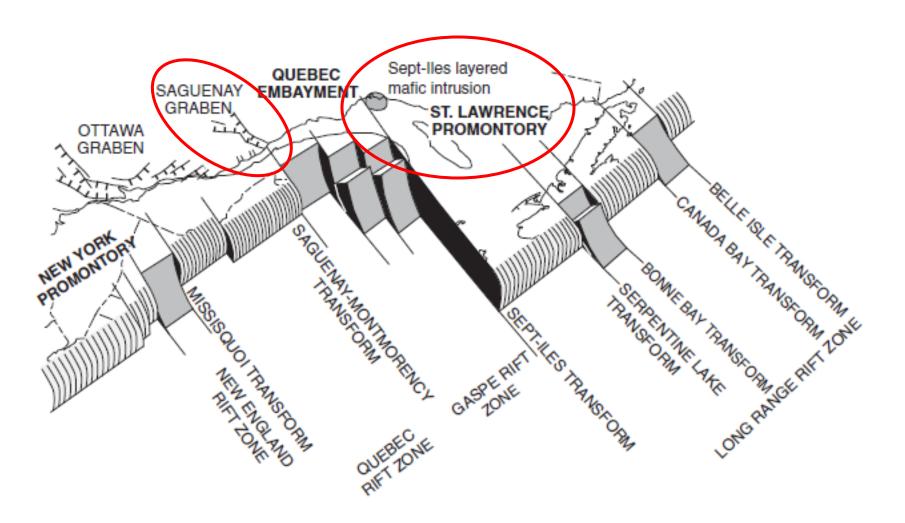


Early Ordovician: 480 My



High-energy platform

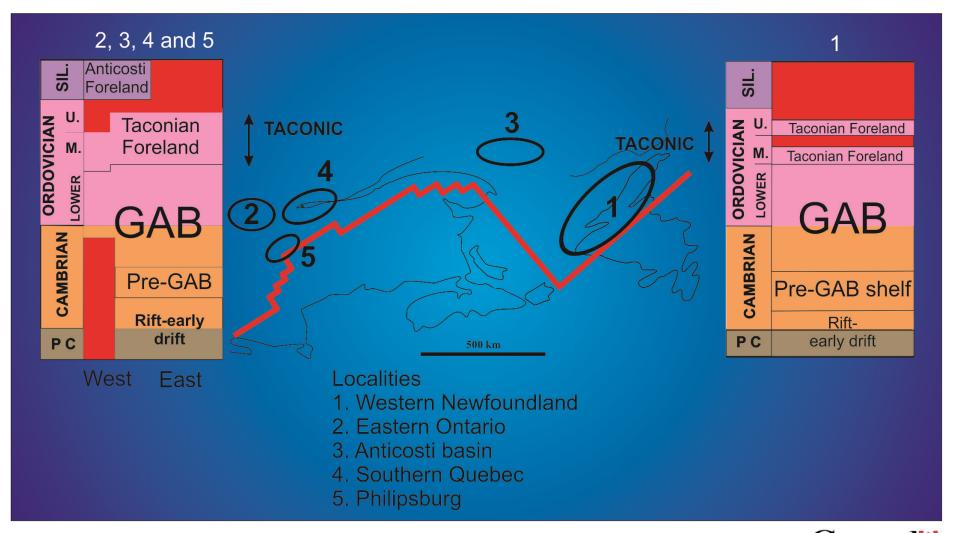
First-order and second-order promontories and reentrants







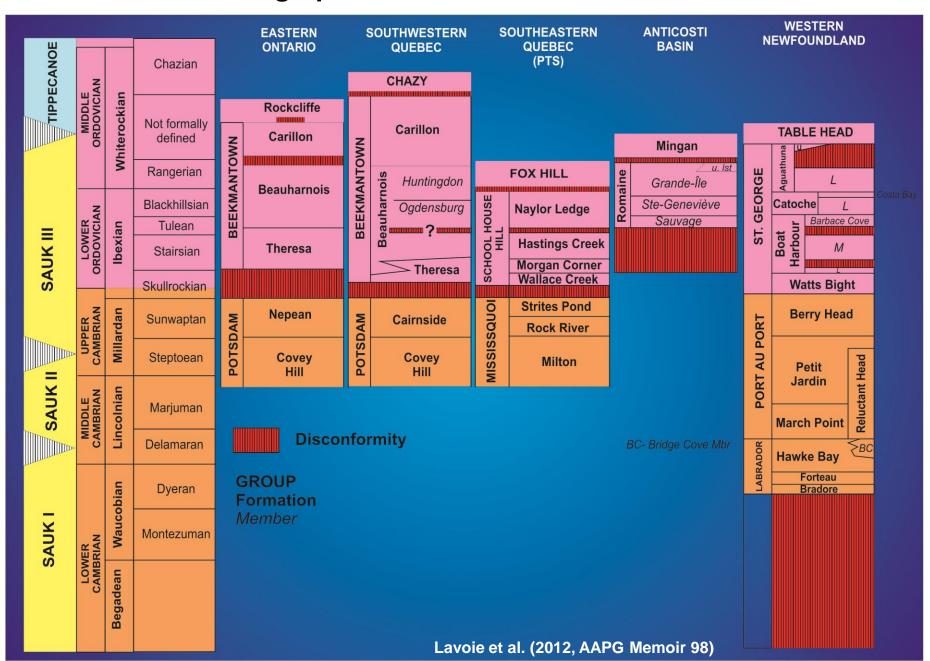
Diachronism in the establishement and destruction of the GACB



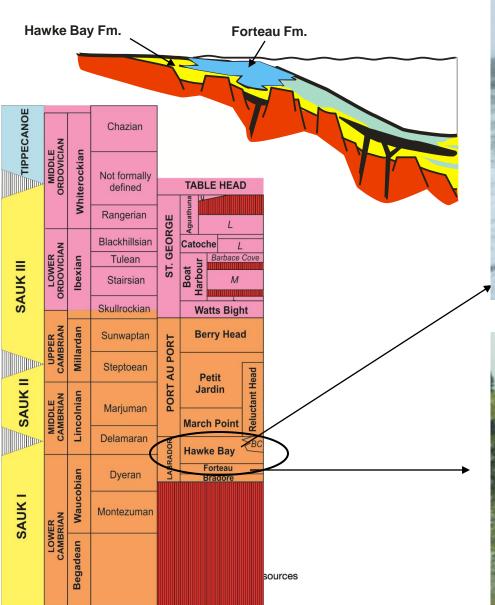




The stratigraphic record of GACB in eastern Canada

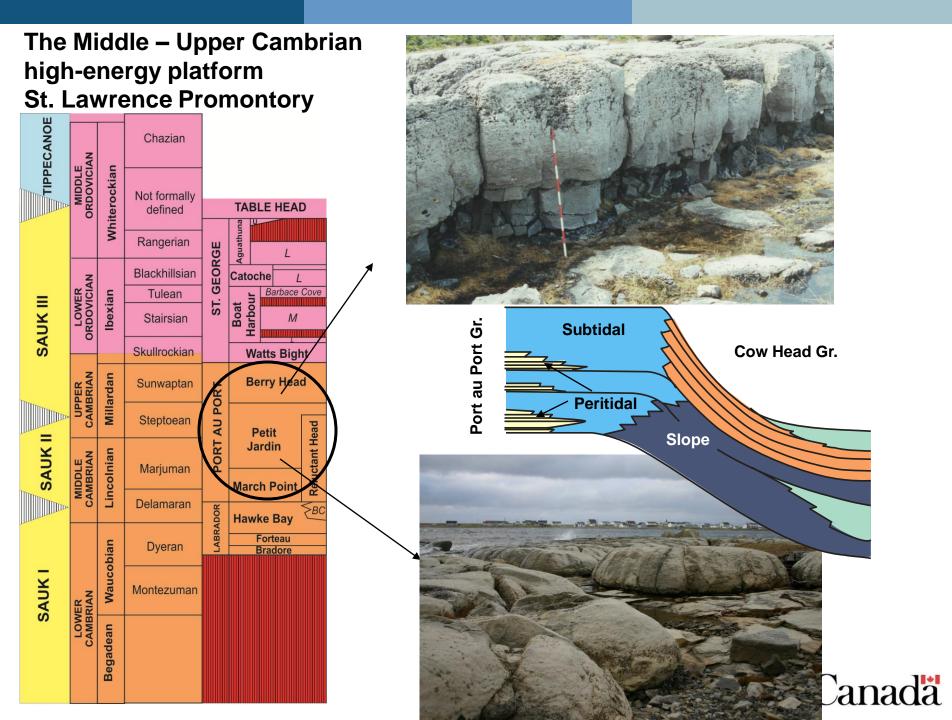


The early Cambrian rift-early drift St. Lawrence Promontory

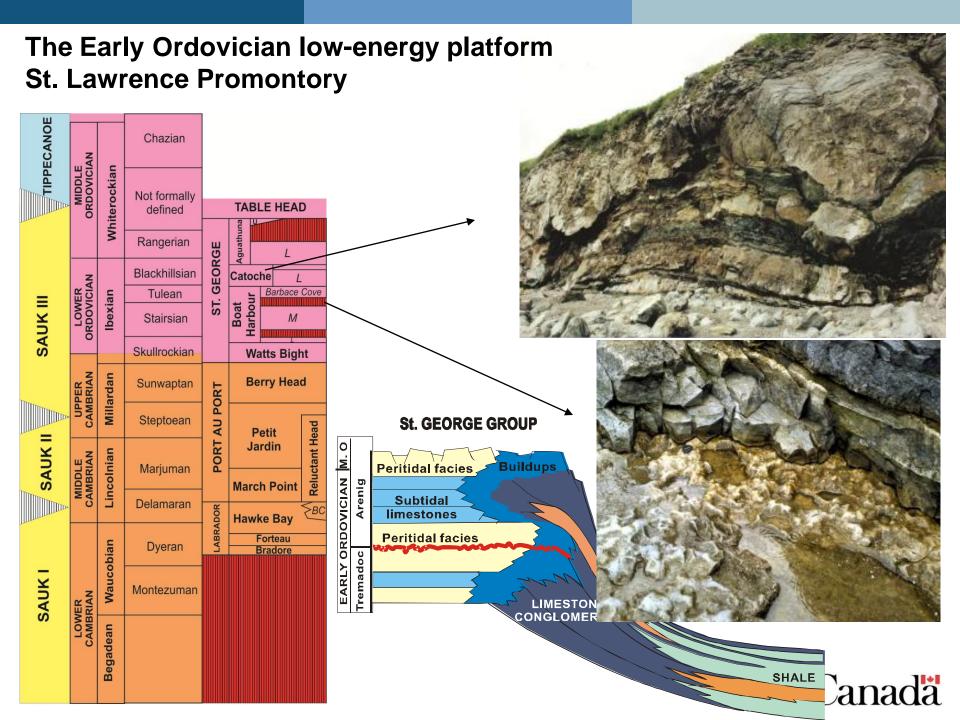


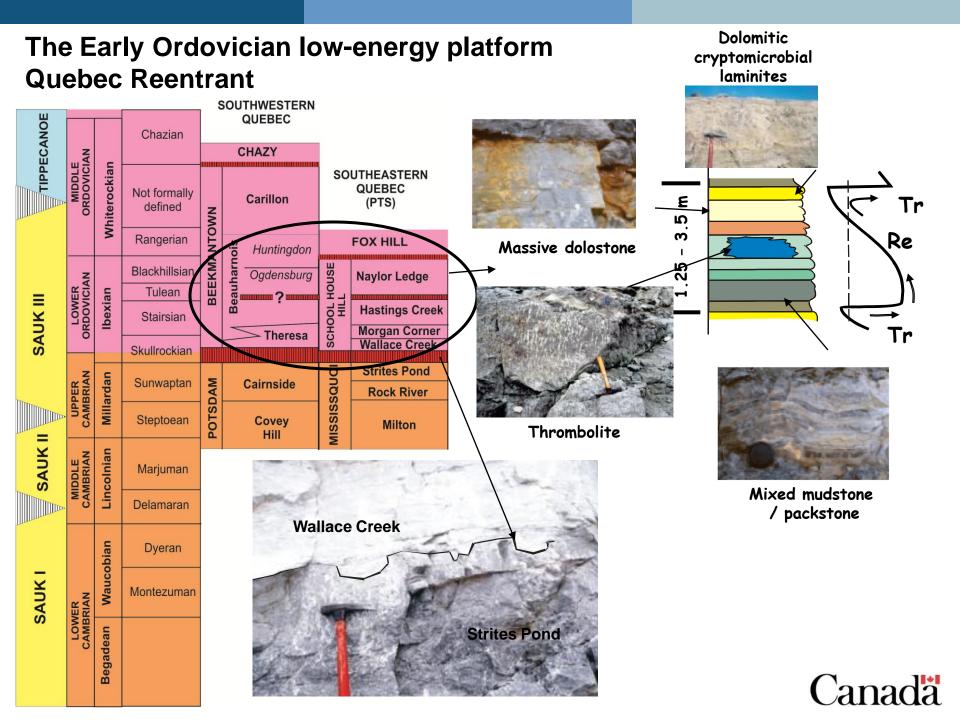




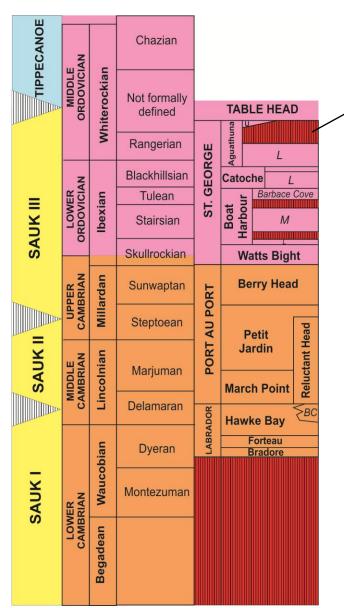


The Upper Cambrian clastics to carbonate platform- Quebec Reentrant **SOUTHWESTERN** TIPPECANOE QUEBEC Chazian MIDDLE CHAZY Whiterockian SOUTHEASTERN **QUEBEC** Not formally Carillon (PTS) defined **BEEKMANTOWN** Rangerian **FOX HILL** Beauharnois Huntingdon Blackhillsian Ogdensburg LOWER **Naylor Ledge** Tulean Ibexian SAUK III **Hastings Creek** Stairsian Morgan Corner > Theresa Wallace Creek Skullrockian QUOI **Strites Pond** UPPER CAMBRIAN Millardan Sunwaptan Σ Cairnside Rock River POTSD MISSIS Steptoean Covey Milton Hill SAUK II MIDDLE CAMBRIAN Lincolnian Marjuman **Upper Cambrian** Delamaran Waucobian Dyeran SAUKI Montezuman LOWER Begadean Canada Cairnside **Strites Pond**





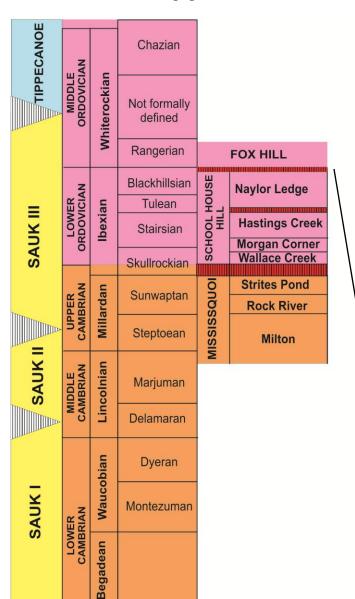
The end of the GACB at the St. Lawrence Promontory St. George Unconformity

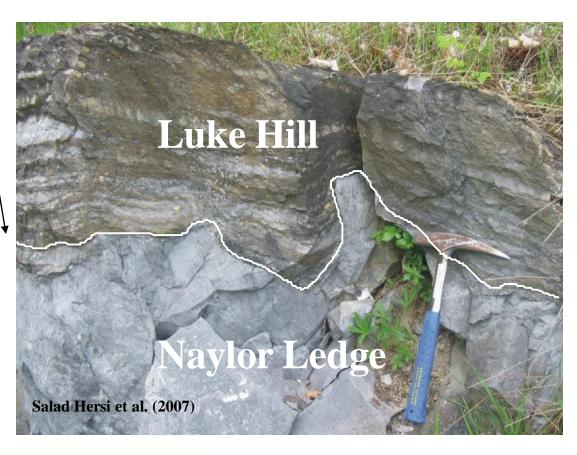






The end of the GACB in the Quebec Reentrant The Sauk-Tippecanoe Unconformity







QUEBEC NEWFOUNDLAND **PLATFORM EDGE PLATFORM SLOPE** PLATFORM SLOPE HIGH LOW **AUTOCH ALLOCH BEEKMANTOWN B**EAUHARNOIS OUELLE Δ Σ Z ARENIG **ARM POINT** CATOCHE LC ВАҮ THER S RIVIÈRE-(4a) MIDDLE HEAD SAUK III Newfoundland HEAD TREMADOC LOWER MARGIN WATTS BIGHT KAMOUR STOLES 3 HILIPS Stratigraphy **PASSIVE** IRNSIDE ALLOW **THER** CKST. BERR COW Sku ROOK DAM REEN Sunw **JPPER** Ы DIN اط S 2 $\ddot{\circ}$ S ROIS-DAMA PO B CAMBRIAN 2 SAUK II POR P ORIG MID SAINT-ROCE GREEN SAND IRISH BRADORE FORTEAU DAK HIL CURLING ABRADO CAMBRIAN SAUKI **END-RIFT** LOWER **GRAND** SUMM **CYCLES**



The Quebec

correlation:

and

sea level

LOW

HIGH

The Upper Cambrian highstand conglomerate shedding on the slope at the Promontory







The Upper Cambrian tectonic lowstand on the slope in the Reentrant







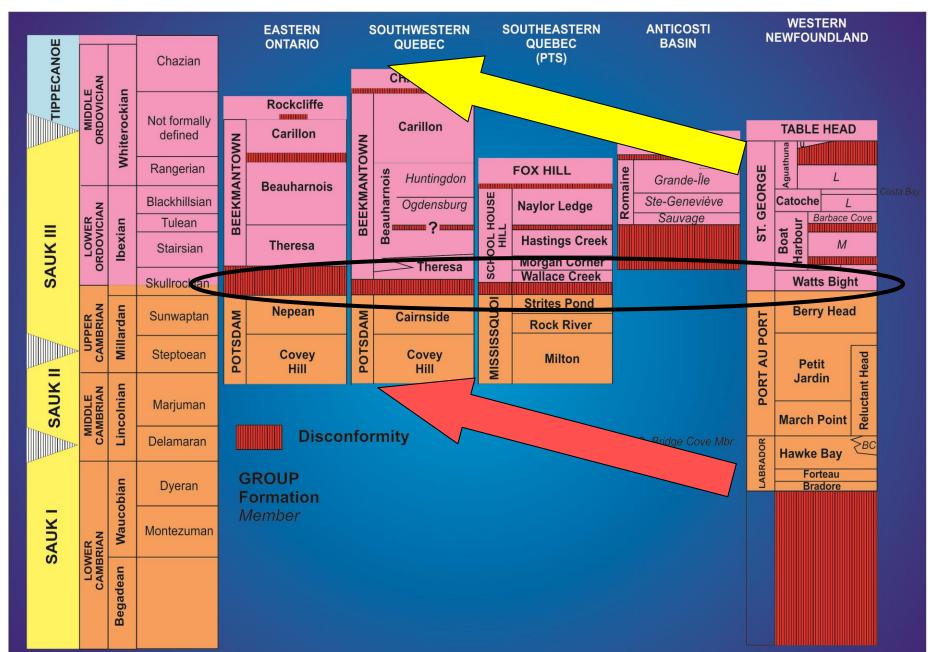




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The westweard diachronic foundation and demise of the shallow GACB



Conclusions

- The (preserved) record of shallow marine Cambrian-Ordovician carbonates is by far, much more complete at the St. Lawrence Promontory with an early attempt of carbonate platform establishment in late Early Cambrian
- The oldest record of preserved shallow marine carbonates in the Quebec Reentrant is of Late Cambrian age. However, diverse carbonate clasts of late Early to Late Cambrian age in slope facies indicate that a platform was likely present at the outboard domain of the Quebec Reentrant
- A significant unconformity separates the Cambrian and Ordovician rocks in the Quebec Reentrant with the hiatus being progressively longer in a westward direction. No unconformity has been developed at the St. Lawrence Promontory
- The Early Ordovician carbonate facies are nearly identical along the entire Canadian segment of the GACB. However, the tectonic demise of the carbonate platform occurred earlier at the St. Lawrence Promontory and the end of passive margin in the Quebec Reentrant is also diachronic in a westward direction.

